DEATH BY MORPHINE.

WELL KNOWN RAILROAD MAN POI-SONS HIMSELF.

WM. GESSLER ENDS HIS LIFE.

HAD LOST HIS POSITION AND WAS DESPONDENT.

"I Can't Go Back Home and Meet the Old Railroad Boys, for They May Think I Have Passed My Days of Usefulness." He Said.

William Gessler was dying when the porter of the Belmont hotel crawled through the transom leading to his room yesterday on. The porter hurriedly threw back the bolts that held the door and sent a telephone message for the policy urgeon. Assistant Surgeon Norberg responded, but death had robbed him of a patient before he could reach the hotel.

It was a plain case of suicide by morphine poisoning-so plain that Deputy Coroner Wheeler said an inquest was unnecessary. Fragments of a morphine bottle were found in a stove in the room and a bottle filled with the drug was found in Gessler's

Somewhere in this town the man who was indirectly responsible for Gessler's death—for he was driven to suicide by despondency—probably feels to-day the pricking of a remorseless conscience. Gessler was a railroad man, 55 years old, capable, attentive to duty and so far as known bore a record as clear as daylight. He was general foreman of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif roundhouses in the East bottoms and had charge of the company's machine shops and all its rolling stock in this city. There had been no complaint about the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and, naturally, Gessler was thunderstruck when, on last Tuesday, he was introduced to his successor. He was crushed by the suddenness of the discharge. He demanded an explanation, our none was given. It is said his discharge was brought about by an employe higher in authority who wanted to make room for a friend. It is further stated that that employe has been discharged, but this could not be verified. The depressing effect of the discharge is shown in the conversation between Gessler and Jacob Mannix, a machinist in the employ of the road. The two men met on lower Deliaware street Wednesday night. Gessler was in a very despondent frame of mind. Mannix tried to cheer him up.

"It's no use, Mannix," he said, "I'm a broken-hearted old man, I do not care about the loss of the job itself, but it's the way I was discharged. I did not get a minute's notice and I had expected to work up to a still better job in place of getting fired. I don't believe I can go back home and see the old railroad boys. They may think I have passed my days of usefulness."

Gessler went to the Belmont botel, 201. Somewhere in this town the man who

West Ninth street, after leaving Mannix, arriving there at about 9 o'clock. He lived at the Pacific house, Fourth and Delaware arriving there at about 9 o'clock. He lived at the Pacific house, Fourth and Delaware streets, but had made up his mind to die, and, like the majority of gloomy men who come to such a desperate conclusion, decided to seek a place other than his living apartments in which to accomplish the deed. At the hotel he told the landlord he was very tired. He paid for a room, and asked the porter to bring a bottle of beer to his apartments. He was not seen sgain until the porter crawled through the transom yesterday, after vainly trying to arouse him by pounding on the door. In Gessier's pockets the coroner found a pay check from the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad for \$55.50, and \$15 in bills. The check was dated Wednesday. No note or letter was left by the suicide.

Gessier's family lives in Trenton, Mo., where Gessier owned considerable property. For fourteen years he had been a prominent man on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. He was a mechanic by trade, and started into the railroad business as superintendent of one of the Rock Island shops in Chicago. He was made foreman in the carshops and fourteen years ago was made master mechanic of the road

of the road at Chicago, and fourteen years ago was made master mechanic of th ago was made master mechanic of the road with headquarters at Trenton, Mo. He was considered one of the most reliable men on the system and thoroughly fitted for his duties. Two years ago he left the employ of the company and went into the patent right business at Trenton. He did not like the change, and six months ago was give a position in this city as a foreman in the car department of the Pittsburg & Gulf road. Two months later he was promoted to general foreman of the roundhouse and machine shops.

His body was removed to Stewart's morgue, and his relatives in Trenton were notified.

notified.

Indertaker Stewart received a telegram list night from Robert F. Linney and J. L. Nichols, officers of Gessler lodge, Knights of Pythlas, of Trenton, Mo., stating that the dead man was a member of that lodge and in good standing. With this word came instructions to embalm the body as brother lodge men and other friends would arrive in Kansas City this morning to take it to Trenton for burial.

The deceased leaves a wife, two grown Trenton for burial.

The deceased leaves a wife, two grown daughters and a son 7 years old.

Many of his old employes, men who had known him for many years, called to view his remains at the undertaker's last night.

SECURED MONEY BY FRAUD. Henry Samuelson Charged With Mortgaging Cattle He Did

Not Own. Henry Samuelson, a farmer from McPherson, Kas., was arrested at the Union depot last night by Detectives Hayde and Greeley and taken to Central police station where he was locked up on a charge made by Moffatt Bros. & Andrews, a stock commission firm at the stock yards. Samuelson was on his way to Peoria, Ill. He is charged with securing 250 under fraudulent presenses. A member of the stock commission firm said last night that Samuelson had secured the money and given a mortgage on fifty head of cattle which he did not own. He said he got word that Samuelson was on his way to Illinois to escape arest and intercepted him here. He will be taken to McPherson for trial.

An Ex-Convict Arrested.

Henry Gilda, alias Abel, an ex-convict from the Missouri pentientiary, was ar-rested last night at the Union depot by Police Officer Morley. Gilda was acting suspiciously and was locked up at Central station on a charge of investigation.

Kansas Criminal Apprehended Here. "Pink" Persley, a negro, wanted in To-peka, Kas., for embezzlement, was yes-terday afternoon arrested in a restaurant at Sixth and Walnut streets by Officer Whitsett. He was locked up at Central sta-tion and the Topeka authorities notified.

OUR ENORMOUS EXPORTS.

Figures for February Show a Very Large Increase Over Those for February, 1897.

Washington, March 10.-The monthly statement of the exports of domestic prod-ucts of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows the exports of five leading articles during February, 1898, were as follows: Breadstuffs, \$21.898,172; increase as com-pered with February, 1897, nearly \$7,000,000, Cotton, \$21,753,274; increase, about \$4,500,-

000. Mineral oils, \$2,998,714; decrease, about lattle and hogs, \$3,102,147; increase, about

\$190,000.
Provisions, \$11,881,784; increase, about \$2,161,000.
For the last eight months the increase
For the experts for the same period last over the exports for the same period last year was about \$63,842,000.

Mrs. Winlow's Scotting Syrup for dren teething softens the gums, reduces infilmation, allays pains, cures wind colic. 25c bo

Bur Association Special Meeting. A special meeting of the Kansas City Bar Association will be held at Judge Slover's courtroom to-morrow morning at 9:30, to hear the report of a special committee ap-pointed to prepare resolutions on the re-cent death of Judge Macfarlane, of the supreme court, A number of attorneys will

The California Limited

Takes you to Los Angeles in only 56 hours over the Santa Fe Route. Best route-best **ain-best time. Meals always good.

CONVICT MAKES BOGUS MONEY

Washington, Mo., Counterfelters Say That a Negro Just Out of Prison Was the Real Culprit. St. Louis, March 10 .- John Conner and

Fred Monroe, the two alleged counterfelters who were arrested yesterday near Washington, Mo., and brought to this city, to-day gave some startling testimony when sweated by the secret service offi-The men say that the negro who escaped when they were arrested was the

real culprit, and that he had manufactured the spurious coin when an inmate of the penitenlitary at Jefferson City, Mo. His release occurred about two weeks ago, when the trio met, the white men claim, at the state capital. He had been a trusty for nine months, and being allowed more liberty than the others, they say, he found time to make the "queer.

Conner says he came from New York, while Monroe claims Chicago as his home. Both are being held to await developments. Charles Lewis, the colored man alleged to have been implicated with Conner and Monroe, was arrested this afternoon by real culprit, and that he had manufactured

Monroe, was arrested this afternoon by deputy United States marshals and a secret service detective. Lewis will be ar-ralgned before United States Commissioner

raigned before United States Commissioner Grey to-morrow morning.

The United States officers were provided with a search warrant, and succeeded in finding a large box of counterfeit dollars, half dollars and quarters in the house, together with a counterfeiter's outfit, consisting of plaster of paris molds, powdered glass and other essentials necessary to the sisting of plaster of paris molds, powdered glass and other essentials necessary to the counterfeiter's trade. The outfit is now in the possession of the federal authorities, and will be used as evidence to convict the men and also, if the theory of the secret service officials is correct, of breaking up a gang that is still operating.

This gang, according to a story sweated out of Lewis by Marshal Lynch, is operating at the present time in the state penitentiary and is composed of the convicts of that institution. He claims he has been made their victim and threatens to divulge

made their victim and threatens to divulge the names of his accomplices. Lewis was a trusty in the penitentiary for several months prior to his refease, and accordingly, had an opportunity to ship the money away from Jefferson City, as he hauled freight to and from the station every day. every day.

BOODLING IN PHILADELPHIA. An Alderman Creates a Sensation by Making Flat Charges of

Bribery. Philadelphia, March 10.-The rumors of lobbying in connection with the several bills before the city council for the transfer of the city water works to private corporations which have prevailed for some time had their culmination in a direct charge of attempted bribery made by a member ot common council at a meeting of that body

The meeting was a special session called for the consideration of the measure known as the Schuylkill Valley water bill. Shortly as the Schuyikili Valley water bill. Shortly after it had been taken up, Walter N. Stevenson, member from the Thirty-second ward, declared that he had been offered \$5,000 to vote for the bill. He further stated that he was reliably informed that members who were voting for the bill were getting from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for their votes. He asked that an immediate investigation be made.

made.

The declaration of Mr. Stevenson caused a profund sensation in the chamber, and has, no doubt, proved a death blow to the bill. Other opponents of the bill followed with

Other opponents of the bill followed with remarks corroborative of Stevenson's charges, and, amid great excitement, a motion was adopted, by a vote of 57 to 61, to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the bill. The special session was then adjourned. At the regular session later in the day, a resolution was adopted providing for an immediate and full investigation of the charges by a committee of seven.

An amendment to the resolution was adopted directing the committee to also make full investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the bill in November last which leased the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for a period of thirty years.

MUTINY IN A PRISON. Two Hundred Indiana Convicts Rise in Revolt and Two Are

Shot. Michigan City, Ind., March 10 .- An attempt at a break in the prison here to-night, by 200 convicts, led by William Sauerwine, a fourteen-year man from Vigo county, was made while the convicts were

Captain Barnard had charge of the dining m when Sauerwine arose, followed by 200 convicts, who began to fire the large uffee cups at the guards. By accident, Night Man Anderson happened on the scene, and, seeing the situa-tion, drew his gun and fired, hitting Sauer-wine and another leader named Suber. The leaders being quelled by the shots, qui the other convicts, and they were i under control. It is thought the two wor

A LOVER'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Pittsburg Cigarmaker Shoots and Kills His Sweetheart and Then

Commits Suicide. Pittsburg, Pa., March 10.-Unrequited ove induced Chris Schmidt, a cigarmaker, to-night, to kill his sweetheart, Annie Lentz, and then himself. The tragedy occurred in the doorway of August Loch, 70 Cedar avenue. Schmidt had been paying attention for six months to Miss Lentz in opposition to the wish of the girl's parents, and she decided to get rid of him. Tonight at about 11:20 o'clock Schmidt rang the bell at the Loch residence, where the girl was employed as a domestic. When she came to the door it is supposed she relterated her intention to quit him. He then shot her twice in the breast and turning the weapon upon himself put a builet through his heart. Both were dead when the Loch family reached them. Lentz and then himself. The tragedy oc

SAYS HE WAS PUSHED OFF. Old Soldier Who Was Nearly Killed by a Fall From a Train Ac-

cuses a Printer. Galena, Kas., March 10.-(Special.) An old soldier named Treast, who was supposed to have accidentally fallen from the 5 o'clock southbound Memphis train at a bridge this side of Baxter Springs yesterday afterside of Baxter Springs yesterday afternoon, recovered consciousnes sufficiently
to-night to accuse an unknown one-armed
man of knocking him from the train. Officer Harmon arrested the supposed man,
who gives his name as Shelby, but who is
known all over the country as "one-armed
printer Haynes." He is now in an intoxicated condition in the city prison. Treast
was found several hours after the fall, almost covered by water, his hip broken and most covered by water, his hip broken and unconscious. He may recover.

For Robbery and Counterfeiting. Topeka, Kas., March 10.—(Special.) Assistant United States Attorney Bone today issued warrants for the arrest of James Drumm, John Thompson, Isaac Seerey and James Padget, on the charge of robbing a freight car on the Fort Riley reservation and also on the charge of counterfeiting These men are accused of breakterfeiting. These men are accused of break-ing open a Union Pacific boxcar and stealing \$125 worth of goods, on February 24.

Respite for Walter Black.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—(Special.)
Governor Stephens to-day granted a respite to April 15 to Walter Black, who was to have been hanged at Clayton on March 16, for killing Michael Prendergast. The respite was granted at the request of Attorney Zach J. Mitchell, who wants to get an application for a commutation in shape to be acted upon by the governor.

Bloodhounds to Trail Criminals. Sedalia, Mo., March 10,-(Special.) The ettis county court to-day contributed \$50 the fund being raised for the purch the rund being raised for the purchase bleodhounds to be used jointly by Sedalla dd Pettis county in tracking criminals, ore than the required amount, \$300, is sw in the bank, and the dogs will be pur-ased at once and placed in charge of the recofficers.

The Katy Route's Homeseckers' Excursion to Texas.

On March 15th the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will sell tickets to all peints in Texas at very low rates. For particulars, call at \$22 Main st., 104 Union avenue and Union depot, or address your nearest ticket agent, until and including March 15.

T. J. FITZGERALD,
P. and T. A.

HOW HE WON HIS WAY. Many Interesting Things About a Man Whose Name Goes Daily All

Over the World.

Over the World.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Julius Reuter is a German and was born at Cassel, in 1816. At 13 he entered his uncle's bank as a clerk, and stayed there several years. He became acquainted with the famous Professor Gauss, and rendered him some small service. This led the professor to take an interest in him, and to invite him to see his experiments in telegraphy. In this way young Reuter became familiar with its process and possibilities. The first telegraph on the Continent was that between Berlin and Aix-la-Chapelle, opened in 1849. The practical success of this line convinced Mr. Reuter that a new era in correspondence had arisen, and he determined to avail himself of its facilities for the public—and his own—advantage. He therefore opened an office in Aix-la-Chapelle, but he had to supplement the wires with contrivances of his own to join together those places between which there were no wires, otherwise the area of his field would have been very limited. Between Aix-la-Chapelle and the German frontier, for instance, there was no telegraph. The correspondence, therefore, had to be worked up in the train in readiness for the wire when it was reached.

To communicate with Brussels from Aix-la-Chapelle, Mr. Reuter employed carrier pigeons, and by this means anticipated the mail train by some six or eight hours. To insure regularity in swiftness in transmission, each message was dispatched by three different pigeons which made the passage between the two cities in about an hour.

Bit by bit the telegraph system grew, till there was a wire between Paris and Berlin, except for a short distance of five miles. But that was a fatal break, and, to avoid delay in getting his messages through, Mr. Reuter had relays of horses ready to carry

delay in getting his messages through, Mr. Reuter had relays of horses ready to carry

Reuter had relays of horses ready to carry the message between these two points. When the Calais-Dover cable was laid, in 1851, Mr. Reuter removed his office to London. Before then he had become a naturalized British subject.

England then was the only country with a free press, and Mr. Reuter saw that it was the only country in which he could develop an independent press agency. Certainly he could not do it in Germany. And there was not much money to be made out of the German business. So when some of his competitors offered him a round sum to give it up, he accepted it and went to London.

his competitors offered him a found suin to give it up, he accepted it and went to London.

On October 14, 1851, Mr. Reuter opened an office at No. 1 Royal exchange. At first his business consisted of circulating commercial news to and from abroad. His principal clients were Greeks, because he could supply them with information about the wheat ships from the Danube. In those days it required some special knowledge to get messages quickly to and from Eastern Europe, for there was no through line. But Mr. Reuter had agents at various points, and this gave him great facilities for obtaining and dispatching, news.

At that time the powerful London morning papers furnished the public with very scanty and incomplete foreign intelligence, which was reproduced by the provincial papers. What foreign news they did get was obtained at considerable cost. The Times possessed a fast steamer, which conveyed news to England from Calais the moment it arrived from Paris. Mr. Reuter thought out a plan for supplying more frequent foreign news and to reduce the cost of it. First he went to the Times; but they declared that he could not do it beter than they did it. But Mr. Reuter was

quent foreign news and to reduce the cost of it. First he went to the Times; but they declared that he could not do it better than they did it. But Mr. Reuter was of another opinion.

One morning in October, 1858, he walked into the office of the Morning Advertiser, then edited by Mr. James Grant. "My name is Reuter," he said. "I am a Prussian, and have been employed for many years as a courier to several of the courts of Europe from the government of Berlin, and in that capacity have formed personal intimacies with gentlemen connected with most of the European governments. It has occurred to me that I might be able to supply by telegraph the daily press of London with earlier and more accurate intelligence of importance, and at the same time at a cheaper rate than the morning journals are now paying for their telegrephic communications from the Continent."

grephic communications from the Continent."

Mr. Grant's paper was then paying about \$200 a month for foreign telegrams, but Mr. Reuter offered to send better and fuller telegrams for less a month. And, to show what he could do, he offered to send them for a fortnight free on trial. Six other papers accepted this offer, and the result was so satisfactory that all the great London dailies—the Times excepted—became clients of Reuter. And even the Times was soon after compelled to use the telegrams. That visit to Mr. Grant was a critical one, for Baron de Reuter confessed that if he had not accepted the offer he would have abandoned the idea. Without the Times or the Advertiser there would not have been enough papers to make the scheme pay. But from this time Mr. Reuter's fortune was made. He soon monopolized the world for news purposes.

Mr. Reuter was the first to get hold of the news that Sildell and Mason, the two Confederate commissioners to England, had been taken on board the Trent. Realizing the importance of the news, he took it to Lord Palmerston, who, on the strength of

ord Palmerston, who, on the strength of summoned a cabinet council and sent an

it, summoned a cabinet council and sent an ultimatum.

Mr. Reuter also was the first to receive the news of Abraham Lincoln's death after he had been shot. His death was a foregone conclusion, and Reuter's agent only waited for the actual fact in order to send the news by a mail boat, which started at 7:30 in the morning. But the great president did not die till that hour, and the news did not come to hand till the mail boat had started. With great enterprise, however. Reuter's correspondent started off in a swift vessel to overtake the mail boat and to get the news on board. He succeeded, and so Reuter was the first to get it in England.

OVER BRADLEY'S VETO.

Kentucky Force Bill, Which Insure Democratic Rule, to Become a Law To-day.

Frankfort, Ky., March 10.-The senate today passed the Goebel election bill over the governor's veto, and the house will do so to-morrow. The house passed the bill originally by a larger majority than the senate. This bill puts the entire election ma chinery of the state in the hands of three chinery of the state in the hands of three commissioners, who are expected to be W. T. Ellis of Owensboro; W. S. Price, of Newcastle, and Charles B. Poyntz, of Marysville. The commissioners will be selected at a Democratic joint caucus, to be held to-morrow night. The commissioners appoint all the election officers in the districts and countles.

In vetoing the bill, Governor Bradley says the measure is unconstitutional and framely. the measure is unconstitutional and fraught with great danger to free institutions and quotes numerous authorities to show that

with great danger to free institutions and quotes numerous authorities to show that the measure is an invasion of the executive and judicial departments.

By this bill local self-government is denied the people and power centralized in the hands of a triumvirate that has more power than any court in the commonwealth. Clothed with both judicial and ministerial functions, having no largeful to the common sterial functions.

wealth. Clothed with both judicial and min-isterial functions, having no legislative at-tributes, it nevertheless stands out in bold relief the creature of the legislature, be-yond the control of courts and juries, the supreme power of the state and absolute master of the people. TEXAS COWBOYS' CONTEST. Fred Baker, of San Angelo, Ropes

Steer in 34 Seconds, Brenking the Record.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 10.-The twenty-second annual meeting of the Texa Cattle Raisers' Association ended to-day Cattle Raisers' Association ended to-day with a cowboy's reunion. Fully 20,000 people were assembled, but the sport was somewhat disappointing, for the field was crowded and the steers had little chance to run. One of the broncho busters and horsebreakers, Jim Cromator, was thrown from his horse and stepped on, breaking three ribs.

from his horse and stepped on, breaking three ribs.

The roping prize was won by Fred Baker, of San Angelo, in thirty-four seconds breaking the world's record. Many of the cattlemen have returned home.

During the cattlemen's convention just closed, many large deals have been made, and prominent cattlemen make the estimate that not less than 100,000 head of stock have changed hands, the value of which is at least \$2,000,000. is at least \$2,000,000.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. THE BURLINGTON ROUTE is 140
MILES the SHORTEST line to SEATTLE
and TACOMA: 474 MILES the SHORTEST
line to SPOKANE. Train service unexcelled.



Liquors for Lansas. Shipped daily in secure packages by GEORGE EYSSELL. Druggist, Opposite waiting room. Union depot.

Dinner Is Rendy In the dining car at 6:10 p. m., car on the Burlington Route new (train. Service is a la carte.

A VICIOUS ATTACK.

Continued From First Page.

other proposition, they no doubt have observed that the Rock Island, Union Pacific, and perhaps other Nebraska railroads have been taking advantage of the better crops to largely increase the mortgages on their property, and the court no doubt feels confident that, in a race between the Lord and the railroads, the railroads will be able to file mortgages as fast as the Lord can bring prosperity. The Governor Unmoved.

"As to the effect of this decision upon the oill proposed by me in regard to rates, and placed before the people of Kansas, it will have no effect whatever. Ever since the decision of the supreme court in the income tax case I have had the utmost confidence in the dishonesty and nefarious purpose of the court. These conclusions were forced upon me by the fact that they declared unconstitutional a law that had been passed upon, signed and enforced by Abraham Lincoln as president of the Unit ed States. Mr. Lincoln, in signing this law and enforcing it to the extent of collecting hundreds of millions of dollars, made plain the fact that in his opinion the law was constitutional. As to the wisdom and knowledge of law possessed by Abraham Lincoln I need not speak; and the report of the administrator of his estate shows that, in his conclusions, he had not been moved by corrupt means. Will the administrators of the estates of Judge Shiras and his gang be able to show as much for them? "Being profoundly convinced by these

considerations that the supreme court had one so far along the path of iniquity that t could not and would not retrace its steps, he railroad law that I propose was framed especially to accord with what I conceived would be the decision of the court. I am sorry to say that my opinion of the nefarious practices of the court has been justified. But this bill having been drawn for the purpose of according, not with the constitution, the law, or the decisions of the courts previous to 1885, but drawn to accord with the views now held by the court, that the rates must be reasonable be constitutional and that the court is the sole judge of that matter, I believe this bill will agree with the reasoning of the court In the first place, as a maximum, a rate has been fixed that was made by the railreads themselves, and which, if en-acted into law, would be a rate indorsed by the rallroads and by the legislature, and I want to put the courts on record to see if this is a reasonable rate or not, and if they declare it unreasonable, upon what

"Again, the court in its decision takes the ground that the making of rates is a judicial, not a legislative, function, Having read the decisions of the courts on this question since they first parted with their virtue in 1885, and seeng no place for them to land short of this position, I prepared this bill extending the powers of the railread commissioners so as to give them equal judicial standing with the district This was for the purpose of having the supreme court pass upon the question as to whether one court can attack the decisions of another collaterally. Either the court will have to say that and thereby set aside the universal practice of the courts of the United States, or they will have to say that the rates made by the commission cannot be enjoined, and only changed upon appeal. If we can force the courts to admit the correctness of these two propositions, which are in line with and not opposed to this last decision of the court, we will have gained a point.

"If, on the other hand, the court still pursues the corrupt and rotten practices that it has heretofore, by changing its decisions to suit the shifting interests of the railroad corporations, it will make plain the fact that the people of the United States need not look further to the courts for justice, but that they must either make up their minds to submit not only to the present exactions, but to the payment of future mortgages that may be piled upon them by the railroads, or they must take issue with the courts and exact from them guarantees that provisions of the constitution that have been construed by the hundred years shall be beyond the power of the courts to change, or, what seems to me to be a better remedy, to set the idle labor of the country to work to build railroads of their own without bonds or stock to be watered, and re-watered, and watered again, as is done to-day, whenever the interests of corporation judges and foreign owners of our railroads deem it to heir interest."

WIRE NAIL COMBINATION. Original Plan Abandoned and Another Adopted Which Leaves Some

Out in the Cold. Chicago, March 10 .- The plan of the larger wire nail companies in the country to form a trust has been abandoned, and instead of a great combine several of the concerns which were the leaders in the movement to form a trust have decided to form a com-

which were the leaders in the movement to form a trust have decided to form a combination of their own, and to leave the others on the outside.

The failure of the plan to form a trust, which should include all the large concerns of the country was due to the fact that several of the companies, which were to have become members of the trust could not show a volume of business sufficient to justify the promotors of the trust in paying the price demanded. Some of them were not making money in quantities sufficiently large to make them desirable members of the combination, and after the expect accountants had gone over their books and reported to the promoters, it was finally decided that the leading companies should form a combination of their own.

The capital stock of the combination will be \$24,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 will be preferred and \$12,000,000 common stock. The head offices of the combination, which as yet has not been given a definite name, will be in this city, and it is expected that all the companies which are to become members will be operating under one head by April 2, which is the date set for the launching of the enterprise.

The estimated valuation of the plants made by experts in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, is \$5,27,570. This amount has, however, been placed at \$5,000,000 in estimating the assets, and the balance of the capital stock, \$4,000,000, will be in cash working capital. The Illinois Steel Company, of this city, is a party to the agreement, although not an actual part of it. The wire mills have agreed to take the entire output of its rod mills, estimated at 190,000 tons annually.

BOMBAY IS QUIET AGAIN. seneral Rising and Murder of Euro-

peans Had Been Planned for To-day. Bombay, March 10.-This city is quiet today. The only soldiers killed were two men of the Shropshire regiment, who were killed while out walking without arms Piague Inspector Dawes was accidentally

shot.

In view of the many symptoms of dis-satisfaction, the plague committee is much criticised for leaving the searchers de-fenseless, and especially when it was known that the visitations were bitterly resented her the variesas. by the natives.

Search parties examined all the houses in the riot districts to-day. They found twenty-five persons suffering from the plague and some rioters. ty-five persons sunering from the plague and some rioters.

The authorities believe that the heads of the Julai committee instigated the riot for other than plague reasons. It is understood that a general rising and murder of Eur-opeans were originally projected for to-

norrow.

The town is now quiet, but the patrolling Death of Addison Chase.

Addison Chase, 70 years old, died at his home, 400 East Fifth street, yesterday, after a brief illness. The deceased was a brother of ex-Mayor Chase. He came to Kansas City seventeen years ago from Quincy, Ill., and had been for several years past a flagman in the employ of the Chicago & Alton rallway. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, and interment will be in Elmwood cometery. cemetery.

Dining Car Line. Kansas City to Salt Lake, Denver, San Francisco and all points West. Union Pa-cific, of course.

JAPAN WARNS RUSSIA. Gives Notice That She Will Take Wei-Hai-Wei if Russia Takes

Port Arthur. London, March 11.-The Morning Post says it learns that Japan has warned Russia that if the latter retains Port Arthur Japan will retain Wei-Hai-Wei and the

islands adjacent. The same paper says the Japanese admiralty has ordered the men-of-war building abroad to be hurried, and it denies the report that Japan will sell the cruisers now building at Philadelphia and San Francis-

The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:
"I have it on the highest authority that a

riple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is pending." Yokohama correspondent of the Times says:

"Japan is calm and the government does not expect war." Answering a question in the house of commons to-day on the subject, Mr. Cur-zon, the parliamentary secretary of the

foreign office, said Russia had not sent an

ultimatum to China with reference to Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan. Mr. Curzon announced that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg had con-firmed the report that Russia was negotiating for the lease of Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan for the same period and un-Ta Lien Wan for the same period and under the same conditions as granted to Germany in the case of Kiao Chou, and that
Russia was also negotiating for the right
to construct a railroad from Petuna on the
Trans-Manchurian line to Kwang Chung
Tsu. Mukden and Port Arthur; but Mr.
Curzon explained Russia did not demand
sovereign rights, nor had she threatened
to move troops into Manchuria in the event
of China's non-compliance with her demands.

Mr. Curzon also denied that Russia and France had protested against the Anglo-Mr. Curzon also denied that Russia and France had protested against the Anglo-German loan to China.

Berlin, March 10.—The Kiao-Chou treaty, it is said, contains concessions for the construction of railways alnd the working of mines in the Shan Tung peninsula, together with grants to Germany of a preference in all public enterwises involving the co-operwith grants to Germany of a preference in all public enterprises involving the co-oper-ation of foreigners in that province. Pretoria, March 10.—The prospect that England may become involved with Euro-pean powers is eagerly discussed here. During the debate in the volksraad to-day over the scheme for the cold storage of meat, President Kruger, supporting the project, said:
"There are troublesome times ahead."
and he pointed out that the Transvaal is now depending upon foreign countries for provisions.

GREAT BRITAIN GIVES IN. Concedes the Claims of the United States as to Alaskan Boundary Line.

New York March 11 .- A dispatch to the Press from Ottawa, says: Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has informed the Canadian ministry officially that he has arranged a convention with the United States whereby the Alaskan boundary dispute has been set-

Under the terms of the convention, the British government has conceded the claim of the United States that the three marine leagues should be measured from the shore of the mainland, and should proceed along the shores of the inlets, which are thus recognized as arms of the ocean, and not as

The contention of the British and of the Canadian governments was that the three league limit should begin on the ocean side of the island and the delimiting line should be run across the inlets and not follow

their shores.

These inlets are numerous and extend into the mainland a great distance and the decision, therefore, is of much importance to the United States.

The United States has agreed to the British retaining the boundary on the limit ish retaining the boundary on the limit of the Chilkoot pass and the White pass, because in the Russo-British agreement of 1825, the line of demarkation was fixed as one running along the tops of the m

ains.

The decision, while not entirely unexpected by the cabinet, is regarded with disfavor. It was understood that the British government was irritated at the forwardness of the Canadian ministry, but it was not thought that the surrender would be so expensing as it is. sweeping as it is.

BIG SMELTER BURNED.

Deadwood & Delaware Plant at Deadwood, S. D., Entirely Destroyed

Yesterday. Deadwood, S. D., March 10.—Fire started from an overturned pot of molten slag and destroyed the plant of the Deadwood & Delaware smelter to-day. There was little fire protection, and the building burned without interruption. Several cars belonging to the Burlington & Elkhorn roads were destroyed, as was also a bridge on the Burlington tracks. The loss to the smelter company is put at \$230,000, with insurance of \$100,000.

of \$100,000.

The railroad losses will be about \$10,000.

Four hundred men are thrown out of work at the smelter, and a number of mines will be shut down. Dr. Carpenter, the local manager, says the smelter will be rebuilt. Through a Burning Treatle.

Rome, Ga., March 10.—A mixed train went through a burning trestle near Rigland, Ala., at 10 o'clock this morning. Engineer Spencer Phillips was instantly killed. He was burled under the debris and his remains have not been found yet. The passenger cars did not go over the trestle. Parkville, Mo., Residence Burned.

Parkville, Mo., March 10.-(Special.) Fire to-day destroyed what is known as the Hatfield property, on East street. The cause is unknown. The residence was occupied by Rev. A. B. Byrma. Nearly all the household goods were saved. There was no insurance. Woman Fatally Burned.

Bonner Springs, March 10.—(Special.)
Mrs. William McLeary, who lives at the
Santa Fe crossing just west of town, upset
a kerossene lamp last night and her clothing caught fire. Before help arrived she
was so badly burned that Dr. Gordon says
she has only one chance in a hundred for
her life. Mrs. McLeary is 20 years of age,
and has one child. Her husband is nearly
60 years of age.

Fort Scott Shylocks Combine Fort Scott, Kas., March 10.—(Special.) All stort-time money loaners here have joined to fight in court the city license ordinance taxing them. The outcome will be watched with interest by all short time men in

M'KISSON TO CONTEST.

Says He Will Dispute Senator Hanna's Right to a Seat for the Long Term.

Cleveland, O., March 10.-Mayor Rober McKisson announced to-day that he would contest the election of Senator Hanns when the latter attempted to take his seat for the long term. McKlsson was the candidate of the opposition for sen-ator at Columbus last January. St. Joseph's New Bank.

St. Joseph. Mo., March 10.—(Special.) The incorporation papers of the new bank at the stock yards were filed with the recorder of deeds this afternoon. The new institution is to be known as the St. Joseph Stock Yards bank and its capital stock, all paid up, is \$50,000. Gustavus F. Swift owns 100 shares: Edward Morris 100; Gordon Jones, 100, John Donovan, Jr., 5: Joseph A. Maxwell, 75; and Ernest Lindsay, 50. College Professor Killed.

New Orleans, La., March 10.—Professor Ashley D. Hurst, of Tulane university, was stricken with apoplexy while leaving the Louisiana Club to-night and fell down twenty feet of stairway, fracturing his skull, Death followed in a few hours. An Editor Is Married.

Chapman, Kas., March 10.—(Special.) E. F. Halbert, prosecuting attorney of Huerfano county. Col., and editor of the Walsenburg (Col.) World, and Miss Cora Crain were married at the residence of the bride's parents last night.

Bread Riot in Spain. Madrid, March 10.—There has been a bread riot at the village of Pobalderra del Valle, in the province of Zamora. The gendarmes intervened, three of whom and two rioters were wounded before the dis-

AURORA CLUB MEBTING TAME

NONE OF THE CANDIDATES PUT IN AN APPEARANCE.

Recently Nominated Democrats Too Interested in Their Opponents to Listen to Partisan Speeches -General Political News.

The Aurora Club did not draw a very large crowd to its meeting last evening It had to contend with the rainy weather, the Funston lecture on Cuba and the interest in the Republican primaries. Even the announcement that all the Democratic candidates would appear to speak failed to be an effective attraction. None of the candidates made their appearance. They will appear first at a ratification meeting or which arrangements are now being

for which arrangements are now being made.

The address of the evening was made by Colonel Edwin E. Wilson.

"I am an American Democrat." Colonel Wilson said, in opening his address. Then he drew a vivid picture of the doctrines he attributed to the National Democrat and continued: "The American Democrat is the antithesis of a National Democrat or a St. Louis Republican." The coalition of the silver forces was in obedience to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, a precept abrine of popular sovereignty, a precept ab-orbed through a century of teaching and

With this explanation Colonel Wilson then took up the question of the Monroe doctrine or the foreign policy of our government. He traced the early history of liawaii and showed how logically that people belonged to the United States and warmly commended the action of the government in unfurling the stars and stripes over the Hawaiian capitat. His excertation of ex-President Cleveland for pulling down the flag was vitriolic and fiercely denunciatory.

Then he spoke of Cuba, gave it searly history and a short reference to the unspeakable horrors Spain has perpetrated on the people there under what he termed "the governmental plan of crime." He declared the time had come when the people of Cuba should be given their freedom in the name of justice and by the will of the American people.

He spoke of Venezuela and of Alaska and characterized England as the Ishmaellite of nations whose covetousness and cupidity had been shown in all the history of nations in which every sea and river had been reddened with the blood of her victims. elief."
With this explanation Colonel Wilson

victims.

He advocated the enunciation by congress as a fixed tenet of the American people the Monroe doctrine that no foreign government should acquire additional territory or oppress any people who dwell in the Western hemisphere. The Monroe doctrine, he said, was too vital to be made the tool and plaything of pseudo statesmen in congress.

NO MORE BLANKET BALLOTS. Under the Modified Election Law Time Will Be Gained in the

Casting of Ballots. The old blanket ballot with all the name printed on one big sheet, will not be handed he voters of Kansas City when they go to the polls at the municipal election on April next. The legislature of 1897 amended the Australian ballot law with a provision for a new form of ballot. The old law is practically unchanged, except in that respect. There will be booths for the secret marking of the ticket as usual. The judges of election, under the new law, will give the voter a bunch of separate tickets containing under separate headings the names of all the candidates of the various parties contesting. On the back of each of these tickets two of the judges must write their names before giving them to the voter. After the voter has retired to the booth and selected from the bunch the ticket he wishes to vote, and all the other tickets given him, to the third judge of the election, who is required by law to count all the tickets and place those not voted in a box to be provided for that purpose. It is thought by those familiar with the old law that the new method of providing tickets will greatly reduce the number of uncounted votes by reason of the failure of voters to properly scratch their ballots. Under the old law failure to scratch names off the blanket ballot sheet killed the voter's ballot. Many votes were lost in this way. new form of ballot. The old law is prac

IT WAS SHELL, NOT SCHELL Rinnder in Names Almost Gets s Republican on the Demo-

cratic Ticket. The Democratic convention last Wednesday night nominated F. M. Shell, an implement jobber, for member of the upper house, but the secretary of the convention substituted the name of F. P. Schell, a Republican. The newspapers accepted the secretary's Schell as the nominee and yesterday the Democratic Shell called on the clerk for an explanation. The mistake was so apparent the error was corrected without delay. day night nominated F. M. Shell, an imple-

Union Labor Club to Meet. There will be a metting of the Union Labor Political Club at union labor headquarters, 1117 Walnut street, to-night. This is the organization that last week passed resolutions charging Frank P. Sebree, the Democratic candidate for mayor, with being an enemy of organized labor.

Violated the Election Law. W. C. Moore, an employe in the city clerk's office, was arrested yesterday after-noon by Officers Koger and Stewart for soliciting votes inside the 100 feet limit at a precinct near Twelfth and Oak streets He was locked up at No. 4 police station and released on bond last night.

Colored Republicans to Meet. The Harris Colored Republican Club, of the Seventh ward, will hold a meeting to-night at Walls' courtroom, 1136 Ind-pend-

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TO ENABLE INDIANS TO SUE. Senator Morgan Would Permit Then to Test Their Rights in the

Supreme Court. Washington, March 10 .- Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to-day introduced a bill authorizing the five civilized tribes of Indians, or any of them, to bring sult in the United States supreme court for the determination of their rights under their treatles with the United States, and providing that the supreme court shall take jurisdiction of all questions between the United States and any of the five civilized

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Senate Session Unimportant. Washington, March 10.—No business of real importance was transacted by the senate in open session to-day. The session lasted only an hour, the time being largely consumed in disposing of routine business A few bills of minor importance were massed.

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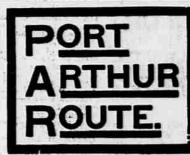
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